



SECTION IX – OTHER RESTRICTIONS, VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

A. Restrictions

The MVA is authorized to impose certain restrictions on a driver's license to ensure the safe driving of a motor vehicle by the licensee. Operating a motor vehicle in violation of restriction(s) is a serious offense and could result in the withdrawal of the driving privilege.

Additional restrictions can also be imposed based on your licensing status. Graduated license holders under 18 years of age are subject to the following additional driving restrictions.

- **“Seatbelt Restriction”** - Provisional license holders are prohibited from operating a motor vehicle if the driver and each passenger are not restrained by a seat belt or child safety seat regardless of age or seating position.
- **“Passenger Restriction”** - Provisional license holders, during the first 5 months (151 days) of the provisional period, are not allowed to have passengers under the age of 18, unless accompanied by a qualified supervising driver or the passengers are direct family members. Direct family members can be a spouse, daughter, son, stepdaughter, stepson, sister, brother, stepsister, or stepbrother of the provisional license holder or a relative of the license holder who lives at the same address.
- **“Nighttime Restriction”** - Provisional license holders are allowed to drive unsupervised from 12:00 a.m. to 5:00 a.m., ONLY if the licensee is:

- driving to, from or during the licensee's employment;
 - driving to or from an organized volunteer program;
 - driving to or from an official school activity, or
 - driving to or from an opportunity to participate in an athletic event or related training session.
- **“Wireless Device Restriction”** - All provisional license and learner's permit holders are prohibited from using a wireless communication device (including a hands-free phone) while operating a motor vehicle, with the exception of a 911 emergency call.

B. Notice to Applicant – Implied Consent

In Maryland, any person who drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle on a highway or on any private property used by the public in general, consents to take a test to determine alcohol concentration or a test to determine the concentration of a drug or controlled dangerous substance.

A police officer, who has reasonable grounds to believe that an individual is driving while impaired by drugs, alcohol, or a controlled substance, may have a drug recognition expert request that person to submit to a blood test.

A person may not be compelled to take a drug or alcohol test. However, if upon receipt of a certified statement from a police officer that a test was refused, the MVA will impose the suspension period for a test refusal.

The MVA will suspend the license of any driver who submits to the test and is determined to have a test result of 0.08 percent alcohol concentration or higher.